PB-215 404

REPORT ON THE POLLUTION OF THE WATERS OF MOODNA CREEK IN THE VICINITY OF NEW WINDSOR, NEW YORK

Federal Water Pollution Control Administration
Metuchen, New Jersey

November 1966

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PB 215 404

REPORT ON THE POLLUTION OF THE WATERS

OF

MOODNA CREEK

IN THE VICINITY OF

NEW WINDSOR, NEW YORK

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ADMINISTRATION
NORTHEAST REGION
HUDSON-CHAMPLAIN AND METROPOLITAN COASTAL COMPREHENSIVE
WATER POLLUTION CONTROL PROJECT
Metuchen, New Jersey

November, 1966

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U S Department of Commerce
Springfield VA 22151

CONTENTS

	Page
Recommendations and Conclusions	ii
Description of Area	1
Water Uses	2
Sources of Pollution	3
Water Quality	4
Status of Pollution Abatement	10
APPENDIX 1	
Correspondence Relating to Pollution of Moodna Creek	14

RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

1. Moodna Creek is a small tributary of the Hudson River whose lower reaches are affected by tidal action.

2. The waters of Moodna Creek receive the discharge of raw and/or inadequately treated municipal sewage and industrial waste.

3. Large amounts of waste materials have accumulated in the tidal portion of the Creek. The decay of these materials have created septic conditions resulting in the evolution of gases and noxious odors. The problem has become more pronounced during the extended drought due to extremely limited flushing action.

4. Moodna Creek is in the area covered by the Conference on Pollution of the Interstate Waters of the Hudson River and Its Tributaries (New York and New Jersey) which was held in New York City, September 28-30, 1965. One firm, Majestic Weave Corp., is under formal abatement orders by the New York State Health Department, and formal agreements have been reached with the Towns of New Windsor and Cornwall to comply with the conclusions and recommendations of the conference to provide secondary waste treatment. A hearing is being scheduled by the Health Department for the Cornwall Paper Company. One former polluter has gone out of business.

5. The U. S. Army Corps of Engineers has studied the problem of removal of deposited sludge by dredging, and indicated it could not accomplish the dredging because of a lack of jurisdiction. Although natural decay will eventually eliminate the oxygen demand of the bottom sludge, such decay will require a number of years. Removal by mechanical

means would greatly increase the recovery of Moodna Creek.

6. To provide immediate relief from the situation, in lieu of dredging, chemical treatment of the water should be accomplished. Increased chlorine dosage at the New Windsor Sewage Treatment Plant, and the addition of sodium nitrate to the waters of the Creek would be of value as temporary relief measures.

7. Long range solutions to the problem require that all waste sources be eliminated or provided with secondary treatment or its equivalent. Existing agreements between the State of New York Health Department and the Towns of New Windsor and Cornwall, calling for secondary treatment at these waste treatment plants should be adhered to. Existing abatement orders against Majestic Weave Corp. should be pursued, and similar orders issued against all other pollution sources discharging to Moodna Creek.

I. DESCRIPTION OF STUDY AREA

Moodna Creek is a tributary to the Hudson River, entering the Hudson 58 miles up-stream of the Battery. The Creek drains the plateau area surrounding the Schunemunk Mountains where ridge elevations approximate 1,500 feet above mean sea level. The stream is approximately 25 miles long, including its source river, the Otter Kill, and drains an area of 179 square miles. The stream gradient is regular with a drop of 500 feet in the 13 mile reach below the Otter Kill. The drainage basin is irregular in shape but the main drainage and river flow is in a northeasterly direction. The stream width varies from 20 feet to 300 feet, with depths ranging from a few inches to several feet. At its confluence with the Hudson River, Moodna Creek widens into a delta with a width of over 300 feet. This delta is subject to tidal action from the Hudson River.

The basin is predominantly rural in nature; however, there is a rapid increase in population in the area as evidenced by many new housing developments and garden apartments which are being constructed throughout the basin, and particularly in the vicinity of New Windsor. Major towns in the basin include Cornwall, with a population of 8,094, and New Windsor with a population of 11,908. (1960 Census)

Figure 1 is a schematic diagram of Moodna Creek showing the relative location of these population centers.

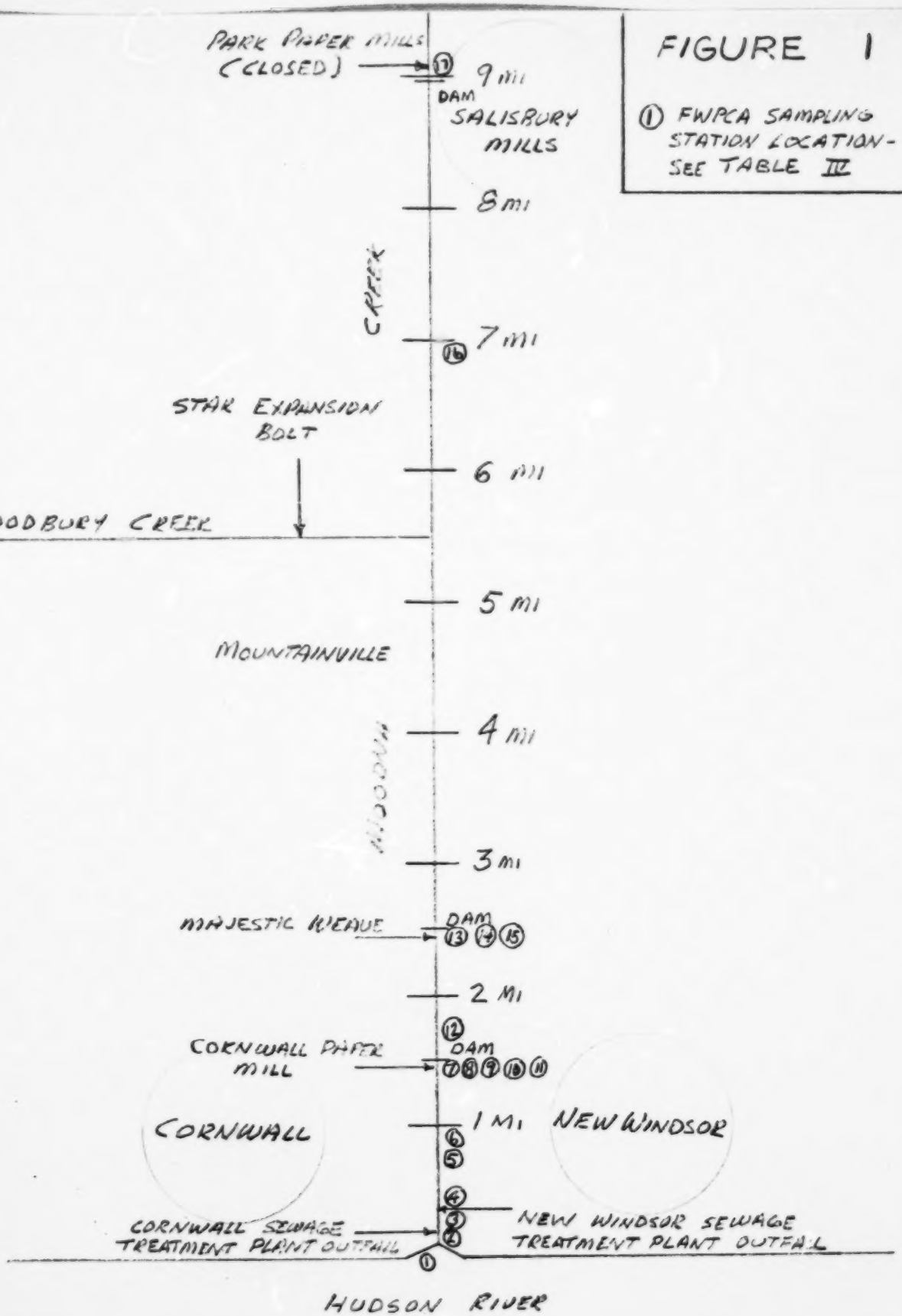

FIGURE 1

① FWPCA SAMPLING STATION LOCATION - SEE TABLE III

II. WATER USES

Water Supply

There are no known municipal water supply systems using Moodna Creek as a source. However, the Creek does serve as a source of water for industrial purposes. The Cornwall Paper Company and the Majestic Weave Company, both located in Cornwall, utilize the Creek for industrial process water.

Recreation

Extremely limited use is made of these waters for recreational bathing and boating, primarily due to the physical configuration of the stream. Its shallow depth generally limits the use for such purposes. In addition, the poor water quality prevents utilization in those areas where the physical configuration would otherwise allow such activity.

Some areas of the Creek support warm water sport fish species, and fishermen have been observed near the Creek mouth.

III. SOURCES OF POLLUTION

The waters of Moodna Creek receive the discharge of raw and inadequately treated municipal sewage and industrial waste. Tables 1 and 2 present a summary of available data on the municipal and industrial waste discharges to the Creek.

Table 1. Municipal Waste Sources

Location	Treatment	Collection System	Design Flow mgd	Tributary Population
New Windsor	Primary w/Cl_2	Separate	.625	6250
Cornwall	Primary w/Cl_2	Separate	.24	2000

Table 2. Industrial Waste Sources

Name & Location	Waste	Treatment	Av. Flow mgd	No. Employees
Cornwall Paper Cornwall	Process	Reclamation (Save-alls)	X[1]	50
Majestic Weave Cornwall	Process & Sanitary	Process-None Sanitary-Imhoff Tank	.06	70
Star Expansion Bolt Mountainville	Process & Sanitary	Chemical	.042	300
Park Paper Tissue[2] Salisbury	Process	None	1.2	X[1]

[1] No data available

[2] Recently, this firm was closed and is reported to be out of business.

IV. WATER QUALITY

As a result of the discharge of organic material from industrial and municipal sources the water in Moodna Creek is degraded. The water shows high coliform bacteria densities as well as depressed dissolved oxygen. In addition, problems have been reported due to color, odor, and turbidity. The stream bed has an accumulation of fibrous organic material from Salisbury Mills down-stream to the confluence with the Hudson River.

Table 3 presents analytical data collected by the New York State Department of Health in 1958. These data indicate generally adequate dissolved oxygen levels. However, frequent complaints have been made to water pollution control agencies concerning septic conditions in the river during those periods of the year when a combination of warm water temperatures and extremely low flow results in the settling of and subsequent uptake of oxygen by organic material in certain reaches of the stream. Discussions with the New York State Health Department indicate that these septic conditions appear to be mitigated after the first heavy rainfall of the fall season, indicating that some of the deposited sludge may be flushed out by the increase in streamflow or that the change in water temperature reduces biological activity and hence the exertion of oxygen demand.

In August 1966, a staff engineer of the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration conducted a field inspection of the area, and made observations of stream flow, configuration, color, odor and turbidity. The stations are located on the schematic drawing of the river basin in Figure 1, and the observations are presented in Table 4.

TABLE 3

ANALYTICAL RESULTS - 1958[1/]
NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

LOCATION RIVER MILE		COLOR PPM	ODOR [2/]	TURBIDITY PPM	TEMP °C	DO PPM	DO %SAT	BOD PPM	COLIFORM MPN/100 ML
0.6	10/17/58	70	S-4	70	17	3.7	38	21.0	11,000
	10/24/58	-	-	-	15	10.3	101	-	11,000
3.9	10/17/58	25	S-1	10	16	8.8	88	2.1	930
	10/24/58	-	-	-	14	11.6	112	-	4,600
7.7	10/24/58	-	-	-	14	9.5	92	-	11,000
9.8	10/17/58	35	Ar-1	5	18	8.9	93	5.7	11,000
	10/24/58	-	-	-	14	8.1	78	-	11,000
14.3	10/20/58	30	Vg-1	5	9	8.3	72	1.6	750
	10/24/58	-	-	-	14	9.8	95	-	4,600

[1/] "Lower Hudson River Drainage Basin" Survey Series Report No. 8, New York State Department of Health

[2/] Odor type and intensity as follows:

S - Sewage
Ar - Aromatic
Vg - Vegetable

1 - Very Slight
4 - Decided

TABLE IV

MOODNA CREEK

FIELD OBSERVATIONS - AUGUST 1966

STATION NO./ MILE	LOCATION	WIDTH FT.	DEPTH FT.	FLOW	COLOR[1]	ODOR[2]	TURBIDITY	REMARKS
1/ 0	Confluence of Moodna Creek with Hudson River	Delta	-	Tidal & Fast	Clear	0	Very faint	People fishing in area. Ducks (5) in water.
2/ .2	Cornwall Treatment Plant Outfall	50	2	Tidal & Slow	T	S-1	Distinct	
3/ .3	300' Downstream of Municipal Outfall	100	2	Tidal & Slow	-	S-2	-	Scum and floating solids observed 300' downstream water appeared clearer.
4/ .4	100' Downstream of Plant Outfall 500' Downstream 9W Bridge	100	5-6	Tidal & Slow	GR	S-4	Distinct	Scum floating along surface. Scattered lumps of floating solids.
5/ .7	At Municipal Water Plant. 100' Upstream 9W Bridge	200	3	Tidal & Slow	GR	H-2 & S-4	Decided	Floating solids and matter which resembled sludge along banks observed.
6/ .8	At Municipal Sewage Plant 200-300' Upstream of 9W Bridge	150	3	Tidal & Slow	GR	H-2 & S-4	Decided	Floating solids and matter which resembled sludge along banks observed.
7/ 1.5	At Cornwall Paper Plant Discharge Point 1 10-12" Pipe	30	0.5	Non-Tidal & Fast	BR	PM-2	-	Oily appearance.
8/ 1.5	At Cornwall Discharge Point 2 6" Pipe	30	0.5	Non-Tidal & Fast	GR	PM-2	-	Small 2" Blowoff Pipe. Rocks were red iron color soapy and oily appearance.
9/ 1.5	At Cornwall Paper Discharge Point 3 10-12" Pipe	30-50	0.5	Non-Tidal & Fast	BR	PM-2	-	Pulp material present.

TABLE IV (CONTINUED)

STATION NO./ MILE	LOCATION	WIDTH FT.	DEPTH FT.	FLOW	COLOR[1]	ODOR[2]	TURBIDITY	REMARKS
10/ 1.5	At Cornwall Paper Discharge Point 4 10-12" Pipe	30-50	0.5	Non-Tidal & Moderate	G Light	PM-2	-	Pulp material present.
11/ 1.5	At Cornwall Paper Water Supply Inlet	150	0.5-1.0	Non-Tidal & Moderate	G	?	Decided	White residual and dried or drying matter present.. Green algae present..
12/ 1.8	At Forge Hill Rd. Bridge 1500' Upstream of Cornwall Paper Co.	150	0.5-1.0	Non-Tidal & Moderate	G	0	Decided	White residual and fiberous material present.
13/ 2.5	300' Downstream of Majestic Weave	100	0.5-1.0	Non-Tidal & Moderate	G Light	OY-3	Extreme	There was a great amount of suspended matter and white residual observed.
14/ 2.5	100' Downstream of Majestic Weave	50-100	0.5-1.0	Non-Tidal & Fast	G Dark	OY-4	Extreme	Small water stream with suds observed entering creek.
15/ 2.5	At Majestic Weave Plant	50-100	0.5-1.0	Non-Tidal & Fast	B Dark	OY-4	Extreme	Traces of red, yellow and black in water.
16/ 7.0	Otterkill Rd. Bridge	30-50	0.5	Non-Tidal & Fast	Clear	0	Faint	Green algae in abundance.
17/ 9.0	At Park Paper Tissue Co.-Above Dam at Bridge	300	-	Non-Tidal & Slow	Clear	0	Faint	Colloidal suspension observed algae growth apparent.

[1] Color

BR - Brown
G - Green
GR - Gray
B - Blue
T - Tan

[2] Odor

Type
OY - Oily
PM - Paper Mill
S - Sewage
H - Hydrogen Sulfide

Intensity
0 - None
1 - Very Faint
2 - Faint
3 - Distinct
4 - Decided
5 - Extreme

NOTE:
1. Stations are numbered, as they occur, moving upstream from Station 1 (confluence of Moodna Creek with Hudson River).
2. Turbidity was measured by the ability to view a pencil thru a full 5 inch diameter sample bottle.

Station 1 was located at the confluence of Moodna Creek and the Hudson River. At this point, the water was clear and fishermen were noted in the area.

Station 2 was located at the Cornwall Sewage Treatment Plant outfall which discharges into a small tributary to Moodna Creek. At this point the receiving water was a very slight tannish color, a faint sewage odor and moderate turbidity.

Stations 3 and 4 were located approximately 500 and 1,000 feet respectively up-stream of the Cornwall Treatment Plant, and down-stream of the new Windsor Treatment Sewage Plant outfall. At these stations the water was dark gray in color with a decided sewage odor. Scum and floating solids were visible. River flow was very slow and appeared to be affected by the tidal action of the Hudson River. In addition the Creek bed in this area has been dredged for construction material. As a result there is a large deep hole in the river which causes a reduction in the tidal flushing action of the Creek and creates a depository for settleable material.

Station 5 was located above the New Windsor Sewage Treatment Plant. The water in this area was dark and gray in color with many floating solids. Sludge deposits were noted along the Creek banks. A very distinct sewage odor was also noted. Flow was slow and appeared to be affected by the tidal action of the Hudson River.

Station 6 was located about 200 feet up-stream of Station 5. At this location the distinct sewage odors and presence of floating solids were also noted. It appeared that tidal action of the river ceased to become a factor about 300 to 400 yards up-stream of this point.

The observed water conditions from station 7 to station 11 which were located at the Cornwall Paper Company Plant and at Station 12 about 1500 feet up-stream of the Cornwall Plant showed a distinct greenish color and high turbidity. In addition there was a great amount of white fibrous material apparently discharged from up-stream sources. The Cornwall Paper Company discharges its wastes at four (4) points along a manmade sluiceway. At the upper end of the sluiceway, Creek water is diverted into the sluiceway for plant comsumption. The sluiceway over its length acts as a settling pond for the plant wastes discharged. Large deposits of pulp material, brown in color were noted. The only water flowing down stream appeared to be that quantity being discharged by the plant.

The Majestic Weave Corporation, 1-1/2 miles up-stream of the Cornwall Paper Company, was discharging a dark blue waste during the time of the field visit. The water also had a distinct oily odor. Flow was extremely slow and the only water movement down-stream was that water discharged by the plant. A small dam is located just up-stream of this plant. From this dam to Salisbury Mills water quality appeared to be satisfactory. The water was clear and no odor was present, however there was little flow and an abundance of green algae was noted.

V. STATUS OF POLLUTION ABATEMENT

Under its water pollution control program the New York State Department of Health has been involved with reaching agreement or issuing legal orders against the sources of pollution to Moodna Creek. The status of these activities is as follows:

Town of New Windsor - Preliminary plans for secondary treatment approved by New York State Health Department in May, 1966. Formal agreement reached with the State Health Department on time schedule for secondary treatment.

Town of Cornwall - Formal agreement reached with the State Health Department on time schedule for secondary treatment.

Cornwall Paper Company - State Health Department is preparing a legal hearing. Some in-plant piping changes have been made.

Majestic Weave Company - State Health Department has issued formal abatement orders. Firm has submitted a preliminary engineering report.

Star Expansion Bolt Co. - State Health Department has accepted treatment now provided by this firm.

Park Paper Tissue Co. - On July 1, 1966 this firm was closed and is out of business.

Moodna Creek is in the area covered by the Conference on Pollution of the Interstate Waters of the Hudson River and Its Tributaries (New York and New Jersey) which conference was held in New York City September 28-30, 1965. The recommendations of this conference included the following:

" 9. All discharge sources to the Hudson River and its tributaries, whether public, federal installations, or industrial, shall receive a minimum of secondary treatment or its equivalent, and effective disinfection of the effluents as required to protect water uses.

10. Industrial plants shall improve practices for the segregation and treatment of wastes to effect the maximum reduction of the following:

a) Acids and Alkalies;

b) Oil and tarry substances;

c) Phenolic compounds and organic compounds that contribute to taste and odor problems;

d) Nutrient materials including ammonia and nitrogenous and phosphoric compounds;

e) Suspended material;

f) Toxic and highly colored wastes;

g) Oxygen requiring substances;

h) Heat;

i) Foam producing discharges;

j) Other wastes which detract from recreational uses, esthetic enjoyment or other beneficial uses of the waters.

11. Surveillance and monitoring of the operation and maintenance of sewage and waste treatment facilities in the conference area shall be conducted by the States of New Jersey

and New York, the Interstate Sanitation Commission, and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare at locations and frequencies to yield reliable values of waste outputs and resulting receiving water quality, and to show their variations.

12. The Federal conferee recommends the following time schedule for the foregoing remedial program:

a) Designs for remedial facilities completed by January 1, 1967;

b) Financing arrangements completed by April 1, 1967;

c) Construction started by July 1, 1967;

d) Construction completed and plants placed into operation by January 1, 1970;

e) Commensurate schedules to be adopted for the interception and treatment of industrial wastes and wastes from Federal installations;

f) Existing schedules calling for earlier completion dates are to be met."

Discussions with officials of the New York State Department of Health indicate that their orders to the municipalities and industries involved will result in compliance with requirements of the federal conference. A meeting has been scheduled for December 7, 1966, between representatives of the New York State Department of Health and the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration to review the status of compliance with the recommendations of this conference. In the event the timetable

developed by the conference is not adhered to, additional enforcement measures may be taken under the provisions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended.

Previous meetings with representatives of the New York State Department of Health have indicated that recognition of the problem exists and that the State Department of Health is preparing a report re-emphasizing the requirements established under their orders. In addition, there has been continued correspondence between residents of the basin and various State and Federal agencies concerned with the problem. This correspondence, copies of which are included in the Appendix, indicates the problem of water quality degradation is complicated by the tidal character of the Creek, with its limited flushing action, permitting the settling and decay of organic material. The U. S. Army Corps of Engineers has studied the possibility of dredging to remove this material, but in a letter to Mr. Theodore Marsden, Supervisor of the Town of New Windsor, dated September 8, 1966, the Corps indicated "...that the Corps of Engineers did not have jurisdiction since the pollution did not adversely affect navigation."

APPENDIX

Correspondence Relating to Pollution of Moodna Creek

COPY

NANEN-Bb 4 October 1966

Honorable Robert F. Kennedy
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Kennedy:

Your letter, with inclosures of 28 September 1966 concerning Mr. Theodore F. Marsden's request for Federal assistance in pollution control of Moodna Creek in the vicinity of New Windsor, New York, has been received.

A field investigation by this office about a year ago revealed that industrial waste and a fibrous material were being discharged into the stream which does not have adequate flow during drought periods.

It was determined at that time that the Corps of Engineers did not have jurisdiction since the pollution did not adversely affect navigation. However, if the condition were to worsen, it is conceivable that with increased flows of these pollutants, the refuse matter could be carried into the Hudson River and result in a violation of Federal statutes by becoming a menance to navigation. A more recent evaluation of the situation resulted in a further conclusion that construction of flood control or navigation improvements would not resolve the problem as would adequate treatment facilities.

Contact was recently made by this office with the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration which indicated that a representative of that agency had visited the problem area. As a result of this visit it was ascertained that the pollution problem would be under its jurisdiction. In further contact with the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration on 30 September 1966, it was indicated that a report made as a result of the field inspection was presently under consideration by its Washington office. Mr. Marsden has been advised to stay

COPY

NANEN-Bb 4 October 1966
Honorable Robert F. Kennedy

in contact with that agency for further developments in this matter. In the interim, in view of the urgent nature of the problem, it is suggested that Mr. Marsden communicate with the Community Facilities Administration of the Department of Housing and Urban Development for possible immediate assistance for accomplishment of the work by local interests.

Sincerely yours,

R. T. BATSON
Colonel, Corps of Engineers
District Engineer

Copy furnished:
New York Office
110 East 45th Street
New York, NY 10017

FWPA (Metuchen, NJ)

16

COPY

GELTNER/gs/x394

8 Sept. 1966

NANEN-Bb

Mr. Theodore F. Marsden
Supervisor Town of New Windsor
Town Hall, 244 Union Avenue
Newburgh, New York 12551

Dear Mr. Marsden:

Reference is made to your letters of 8 and 9 August 1966 concerning the pollution problem of Moodna Creek in the Town of New Windsor, New York.

This office investigated the matter about a year ago and found that industrial waste and a fibrous material were being discharged into the stream. It was determined at that time that the Corps of Engineers did not have jurisdiction since the pollution did not adversely affect navigation. However, should the condition continue to worsen, it is conceivable that with increased flows, the refuse matter could be carried into the Hudson River and become a menace to navigation. In that event, a violation of Federal Statutes might be constituted.

More recently Mr. Fred C. Wygant of RD#4-Box 280, Forge Hill Road, Newburgh, New York forwarded a letter to this office concerning the above outlined problem in Moodna Creek. Mr. Wygant was advised that the matter was being referred to the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration as a matter pertaining to that agency.

After receipt of your letters of 8 and 9 August 1966, a reevaluation of the entire situation was made again. The findings indicate that there is no menace to navigation at this time and that construction of flood control or navigation improvements would not resolve the problem. Instead, the condition is caused by discharges of effluent from various upstream sources which require additional treatment and the lack of adequate stream flows during the summer drought periods tend to further accentuate the problem.

In view of the foregoing, contact was made by this office with the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration at which time it was indicated that a representative of that office visited the problem area recently.

COPY

NANEN-Bb
Mr. Theodore F. Marsden

8 Sept. 1966

As a result of this visit it was ascertained that the matter involved pollution problem which would be under the jurisdiction of their office. It is understood also, that, as a result of this field inspection, a report is being prepared to determine the nature and extent of corrective action required. It is suggested therefore that you contact Mr. Paul DeFalco, Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, Metuchen, New Jersey for further advice and guidance.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK L. PANUZIO
Chief, Engineering Division

PACANO/NANEN-Bb
GOYETTE/NANEN
MAJ. ULRICH/NANSL

M/R - This was coordinated with Mr. Hohman and Mr. Pollack, Mr. Librizzi FWPCA in Metuchen

OFFICE OF SUPERVISOR
TOWN OF NEW WINDSOR
TOWN HALL
Union Avenue New Windsor
Newburgh, New York

THEODORE F. MARSDEN
SUPERVISOR

TELEPHONE
JO 1-7127

8 August 1966

To: Department of the Army
New York District Corps of Engineers
111 East 16th St.
New York, New York 1003

ATTENTION: NANEN-Br Frank L. Panuzio, Chief Engineering Division

SUBJECT: Inlet Basin Moodna Creek and Hudson River, Town of New Windsor
Orange County, New York

Dear Mr. Panuzio:

Thank you for your 3 August '66 letter pertaining to the subject inquiry. It should be noted that although the deficiencies at the Moodna Creek inlet are manifesting itself at present by stagnation and unbearable odor; the basic cause is not allegedly due to local pollution abatement deficiencies.

The area in question is subject to tidal fluctuations of the Hudson River. The effects of these fluctuations are greatly aggravated during times of low flow in the Moodna Creek (drought periods) which causes debris, solids and untreated wastes contained in the River to deposit along the tidal flats of the Moodna.

We are quite confident physical inspection of this situation by your qualified staff would confirm our supposition. Since it is our understanding that your agency has control responsibility of navigable waters and flood control, and since the existing situation is primarily due to these causes, it is requested that a field investigation of this matter be made at your earliest convenience so that we may benefit by your technical advice and/or necessary action for correction.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISOR

TOWN OF NEW WINDSOR

TOWN HALL

Union Avenue New Windsor

Newburgh, New York

THEODORE F. MARSDEN
SUPERVISOR

TELEPHONE
JO 1-7127

I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for your anticipated cooperation in this matter.

Very truly yours,

Theodore F. Marsden

Theodore F. Marsden, Supervisor
Town of New Windsor

OFFICE OF SUPERVISOR
TOWN OF NEW WINDSOR
TOWN HALL
Union Avenue New Windsor
Newburgh, New York

THEODORE F. MARSDEN
SUPERVISOR

TELEPHONE
JO 1-7127

August 9, 1966

Department of the Army
New York District Corps of Engineers
111 East 16th Street
New York, New York

ATTENTION: Frank L. Panuzio,
Chief Engineering Division

Dear Sir:

Enclosed you will find a copy of a letter sent to me from Mr. M. J. Schleifer of the New York State Department of Health.

I have sent you this letter for your information.

Respectfully,

Theodore F. Marsden

THEODORE F. MARSDEN
Supervisor

TFM:ked
Enc.

HOLLIS S. INGRAHAM, M.D.
COMMISSIONER

STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

DISTRICT OFFICE
34 South Street
Middletown, N. Y., 10940

JOHN A. DEGEN, JR., M.D.
DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICER

August 5, 1966

Mr. Theodore F. Marsden, Supervisor
Town of New Windsor
Town Hall, Union Avenue
Newburgh, New York

Dear Mr. Marsden:

I am in receipt of a copy of your letter of August 3, 1966 concerning an odor problem in Moodna Creek primarily in the vicinity of the Route 9W bridge.

The area just beyond the bridge has a heavy deposition of fibre and other organic materials on the bottom of the stream. We have had similar complaints in prior years during periods of hot weather and low stream flows when this material decomposed and gasified. It was felt that the logical solution to the problem would be a dredging operation through the creek channel and some of the adjoining swamp areas.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Kibbe

M. J. Schleifer, P. E.
District Sanitary Engineer